

AKOPYAN, I.M., kand. med. nauk

Experience in control of tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 42 no.1:
12-15 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Glavnyy vrach Stepanavanskogo protivotuberkuleznogo disoansera
Armyanskoy SSR.

AKOPYAN, I.M.

Comparative evaluation of methods used in detecting allergy
following experimental BCG vaccination. Report no.1. Zhur.
eksp. 1 klin. med. 2 no.5:55-60 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Stepanavanskiy protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser.

AKOPYAN, K.A.

USSR

The chemical composition of fruit kernels used in the pastry bakeries. K. A. Akopyan. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Armjan. S.S.R., Biologicheskoe Nauki* 7, No. 11, 75-80 (in Armenian; Russian summary, 80-1) (1954).—Ten varieties of hazelnuts, 10 varieties of pistachio nuts, 9 varieties of almond, and 10 varieties of apricots were analyzed for fat, protein, and other constituents. In the baking industry, apricots and other stone fruits contg. fat can be substituted for almonds. J. S. Joffe

AKOPYAN, K. / ^{1.} zasluzhennyy stroitel' Armyanskoy SSR; SARKISYAN, G., inzh.

Large-panel apartment houses in Armenia. Zhil.stroi. no.3.
17-20 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Armenia--Precast concrete construction)

*Chkalov
PSFSR*
Name: AKOPYAN, Konstantin Arutyunovich

Dissertation: Kazakh White headed Breed of Cattle
in the South-East and Methods of
Raising them

Degree: Doc Agr Sci

Affiliation: Chkalov Sci Res Inst of Meat and
Dairy Cattle Raising

Defense Date, Place: 11 Apr 56, Council of All-Union Sci
Res Inst of Animal Husbandry

Certification Date: 12 Jan 57

Source: BMVO 7/57

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100710014-7"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35668

Author : ~~Mikopyan K.A.~~

Inst : ~~Not Given~~

Title : Experience in the Fattening of Cattle on Pasture with Sub-
sequent Feed Supplementation in the Southeast (Opyt negula s
posleduyushchim otkormom krupnogo rogatogo skota na Yugo-
Ustoke)

Orig Pub : Tr. Chkalovskiy n.-i. in-t molochno-myasn. skotovodstva, 1956,
vyp. 10, 289-297

Abstract : Experiments were carried out in the Ankatinskiy breeding
sovkhoz on 28 castrated young bulls of the White Head breed.
The total weight gain per head for 5 months of wintering was

USSR/Farm Animals. Cattle

Q-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35668

gain was 860 g.; in the cattle not receiving food supplementation, the daily weight gain constituted 784 g. The output of carcasses in the concentrate group was 49.1%, in the concentrate-wetormelon group 48.5%, and in the control group 47.8%. The average amount of fat was 9.5, 7.7, and 5.5 kg., respectively.

Card : 2/2

28

MOVSESYAN, T.T., prof.; AKOPYAN, Kh.M.

Pasteurellosis in coypu. Veterinariia 41 no.5:55 My '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Yerevanskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.

AKOPYAN, L.

Technical development and the problem of auxiliary workers
in industry. Prom. Arm. 6 no.11:11-16 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut ekonomiki AN ArmSSR.

FOKIN, A.P.; PLANOVSKIY, A.N.; AKOPYAN, L.A.

Studying mass transfer during the drying of high-moisture content
products by means of atomizing in a uniflow apparatus. Plast. massy
no.8:43-44 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

AKOPYAN, L. A.

Hydrodynamics

Dissertation: "An Investigation of the Hydrodynamics of Pseudoliquefied Systems."
Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Chemicotechnological Inst, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy
Zhurnal -- Mekhanika Moscow, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

AKOPYAN, L. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Fluidized solids method

FD-1805

Card 1/1 Pub 50-9/19

Author : Akopyan, L. A., Cand Tech Sci; Prof Kasatkin, A. G., Dr Tech Sci

Title : The hydrodynamics of layers of granular materials.

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 2, 94-97 (30-33), Mar 1955

Abstract : Treat from a theoretical and mathematical standpoint the behavior of fluidized solids under conditions encountered in chemical engineering processes. The experimental data used are partly from the foreign literature, partly USSR. Fifteen references, 10 USSR, all since 1940. Two graphs, one table.

SOV/63-3-6-7/43

AUTHORS: Akopyan, L.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Planovskiy, A.N.,
Professor; Kasatkin, A.G., Professor

TITLE: The Problem of Calculating Columns With Inserts Operating Under
Optimum Conditions (K voprosu o raschete nasadochnykh kolonn,
rabotayushchikh na optimal'nom rezhime)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1958, Vol III, Nr 6,
pp 745-747 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the calculation of the capacity of columns with inserts the
relation between the different liquid flows and the kinetic
laws of the hydrodynamic condition must be considered. The in-
teraction of the gas and liquid flows makes the introduction of
an additional criterium $\frac{G}{L}$ necessary, where G is the weight speed
of the gas and L that of the liquid, both measured in $\text{kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{h}$.
In Figure 1 the experimental data of different authors are pre-
sented [Ref. 5 - 16] who have investigated the systems gas-
liquid and vapor-liquid. Equation (9) gives the optimum speed
of the flow, equation (8) the coefficient of mass transmission.

Card 1/2

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77303
SOV/63-4-6-37/37

AUTHORS: Akopyan, L. A., Planovskiy, A. N. (Professor), Kasatkin,
A. G. (Professor)

TITLE: Letter to the Editor. Reply to V. V. Kafarov's Letter to
the Editor

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6,
p 813 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an answer to V. V. Kafarov's criticism of the
authors' article (see Abstract 77302 for criticism).
It is claimed that the term "optimum" was defined as
applying to maximum yield per unit volume of column and
that the mass transfer equations contain the simplex G/L
which does introduce the viscosities of the liquid into
the final equation.

Card 1/1

AKOPYAN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design of a free section of distributing plates and of the number
of stages in units operating with a fluidized catalyst. Khim.mash.
no.6:23-24 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Plate towers)

AKOPYAN, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design of multistage apparatus with a fluidized bed of granular
material. Khim.prom. no.11:769-770 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Chemical apparatus) (Fluidization)

AZATYAN, V.V.; AKOPYAN, L.A.; NALBANDYAN, A.B.

Electron paramagnetic resonance method used for detecting atomic hydrogen in a rarefied flame of a moist mixture of CO and O₂. Kin.i kat. 2 no.6:940-941 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Hydrogen--Spectra) (Carbon monoxide)
(Oxygen)

30031
S/020/61/141/001/016/021
B140/B101

11-5100

AUTHORS: Azatyan, V. V., Akopyan, L. A., Nalbandyan, A. B., and
Ozherel'yev, B. V.

TITLE: Detection of oxygen atoms in the rarified flame of carbon
monoxide in oxygen in the presence of small hydrogen ad-
mixtures

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 1, 1961, 129 - 130

TEXT: The authors discuss the problem of detecting free atoms in CO com-
bustion at low temperatures with small H₂ admixtures as catalyst. For
this purpose, the method of electron paramagnetic resonance was used. To
avoid a recombination of atoms into molecules, the test tube was washed
with hydrofluoric acid and distilled water, and finally covered with a
layer of potassium tetraborate. For several days, a CO and O₂ flame
containing H₂ admixtures was passed through the tube. By this process a
600 - 650°C flame was obtained at pressures of up to 1.5 - 2 mm Hg. The
tests were conducted with stoichiometric amounts of CO and CO₂ containing
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B140/B101

Detection of oxygen atoms in the ...

up to 7% of H_2 , at a volume rate of $82 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ (linear rate $\approx 18 \text{ m/sec}$), and a pressure of 5.5 mm Hg. The temperature varied between 607 and 650°C. Under these conditions, an epr signal of atomic O consisting of one component was determined, with a g factor of 1.5. The value of the g factor is in agreement with that published for atomic oxygen. The concentration determinations of atomic O and H were conducted simultaneously. The dependence of the concentration of atomic H and O on that of H_2 contained in the CO - O_2 mixture, was also determined at 610°C. The measured values show that the concentration of O atoms is commensurable with that of H atoms, and that the two concentrations increase as the H_2 content increases. The ratio O/H decreases from 4.5 to 0.9 with an increase of the H_2 content from 1.1 to 6.9 %. A temperature increase from 607 to 650°C at an H_2 content of 3.8 % causes a concentration increase of atomic O and H from $2.9 \cdot 10^{14}$ to $4.1 \cdot 10^{14}$ particles/ cm^3 , and from $4.6 \cdot 10^{14}$ to $7.8 \cdot 10^{14}$ particles/ cm^3 , respectively. The results show that the sum of partial pressures

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Detection of oxygen atoms in the ...

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of atomic O and H is up to 2 % of the total pressure. Since the measurement was made 10 mm outside the flame, the actual concentration of O and H atoms in the flame is probably higher. Papers by V. N. Kondrat'yev (Spektroskopicheskoye izucheniye khimicheskikh reaktsiy (Spectroscopic investigation of chemical reactions) Izd. AN SSSR, 1944) and V.N. Panfilov, Yu. D. Tsvetkov, V. V. Voyevodskiy (Kinetika i kataliz, 1, no. 2, 333 (1960)) are mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 12 references: 8 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: E. J. Buckler, R. G. W. Norrish, Proc. Roy. Soc., 167, 318 (1938); E. R. Rawson, R. Beringer, Phys. Rev. 98, 677 (1952); S. Krongelb, M. W. P. Strandberg, J. Chem. Phys. 31, no. 5, 1196 (1956); C. J. Ultee, J. Phys. Chem., 64, no. 12, 1873 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: May 31, 1961, by V. N. Kondrat'yev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1961
Card 3/3

X

AZATYAN, V.V.; AKOPYAN, L.A.; NALBANDYAN, A.B.

Detection of free hydrogen, oxygen, and deuterium atoms in rarefied flames of carbon monoxide using the electron paramagnetic resonance method. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 35 no.3:123-128 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Armyanskoy SSR (for Nalbandyan).

(Carbon monoxide)
(Paramagnetic resonance and relaxation)

KAVETSKIY, G.D.; PLANOVSKIY, A.N.; AKOPYAN, L.A.

Calculating the longitudinal mixing of gas and solid granular
material in a packed tower. Khim. prom. no.6:449-453 Je '63.
(MIRA 16;8)

(Packed towers)

KAVETSKIY, G.D.; AKOPYAN, L.A.

Effect of the design of a gas distribution device on the concentration of the solid phase in a packed column. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.10:4-6 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

FOKIN, A.P.; PLANOVSKIY, A.N.; AKOPYAN, L.A.

Calculation of spray dryers with allowance for stirring. Inzh.-
fiz. zhur. 8 no.1;116-118 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Moskva.

AKOPYAN, L.A.; AVETYAN, M.G.; MTSOYAN, S.G.

Synthesis of glycidyl ethers of vinyl ethynyl carbinols. Izv. AN
Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 17 no. 6: 703-705 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

AKOPYAN, L.A.; VARYGIN, N.N.; GUTAREV, V.V.; ZYKOV, D.D.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.;
KONDUKOV, N.B.; LASTOVTSEV, A.M.; MAKAROV, Yu.I.; MAZUROV, D.Ya.;
MARTYUSHIN, I.G.; MASLOVSKIY, M.F.; NIKOLAYEV, P.I.; PLANOVSKIY,
A.N.; RYCHKOV, A.I. [deceased]; CHEKHOV, O.S.; KHVAL'NOV, A.M.;
SHAKHOVA, N.A.

Theory and practice of heterogeneous processes in a fluidized
bed. Trudy MIKHM 26:3-22 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

AKOPYAN, L.A.

Cutting forces in case of simultaneous changes of various
factors. Sbor. nauch. trud. EPI 22:96-102 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

MATSOYAN, S.G.; AVETYAN, M.G.; AKOPYAN, L.N.; VOSKANYAN, M.G.; MORLYAN, N.M.;
ELIAZYAN, M.A.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 4: Synthesis
and study of the cyclic polymerization of some divinylacetals and
diisopropenylacetals. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.7:1010-1014 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Acetals) (Polymerization)

MATSOYAN, S.G.; AKOPYAN, L.M.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 6: Synthesis and cyclic polymerization of aromatic divinylacetals and divinylfuraldehyde. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.9:1311-1316 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Vinyl compound polymers) (Furaldehyde)

MATSOYAN, S.G.; AKOPYAN, L.M.

Cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Part 15: Synthesis and study of the cyclic polymerization of methyl substituted divinylbenzals. Vysokom.sped. 5 no.9:1329-1333 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

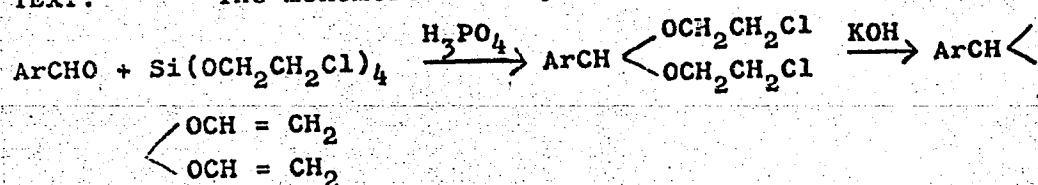
S/171/63/016/001/002/002
E075/E136

AUTHORS: Matsoyan, S.G., and Akopyan, L.M.

TITLE: Investigations in the region of cyclic polymerization and copolymerization. Communication 20. Synthesis and investigation of cyclic polymerization of divinyl-acetals of o-, m-, p-chlorobenzaldehydes, α -naphthoic aldehyde and benzophenone divinylketal

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v.16, no.1, 1963, 51-58

TEXT: The monomers were synthesized as follows:



where: Ar - aromatic nucleus. The polymerization was conducted at 80-150 °C with benzoyl peroxide and dinitrile isobutyric acid (DAK)
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Investigations in the region of ...

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E075/E136

as catalysts. All polymers were powders (softening point 100-110°C) soluble in benzene, chloroform and dioxane and insoluble in petroleum ether. DAK was the most effective catalyst giving polymers with a higher yield (5-34%). Monoaromatic divinylacetals polymerize to a relatively low degree. The introduction of Cl into the benzene ring in the monomers lowers considerably the yield of polymer. The three isomeric divinylchlorobenzals differ only a little in respect of the rate of polymerization, the p-isomer giving the highest rate. Molecular weights of the polymers range from 10500 (for monoaromatic aldehydes) to 23500. The polymerization is stated to proceed according to a cyclic mechanism. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS ArmSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1962

Card 2/2

LEYBEL'S, N.; AKOPYAN, M.

Automation in casting shops. NTO 2 no.5:15-17 My '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Predsedatel' liteynoy sekti oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (for Leybel's). 2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya liteynoy sekti oblastnogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (for Akopyan).

(Automation): (Voronezh Province—Founding)

ASLANYAN, A.; AKOPYAN, M.

Urgent promotion of industrial training of specialists.
Prom. Arm. 6 no.11:21-22 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

AKOPYAN, M.

New achievements of the instrument industry. Prom. Arm. 6 no. 12:9-
11 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

S/128/60/000/012/004/014
A054/A030

AUTHOR: Akopyan, M.A.

TITLE: Complex Mechanization and Automation in a Foundry

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 12, pp. 12 - 14

TEXT: The foundry of the Voronezhskel'mash factory has been in operation since 1949. The total workshop area is 7,000 m², not including the auxiliary shops. Planned production is 7,000 tons of castings annually, the per capita output (per pay-roll worker) 24 tons/year having a maximum weight of 12 kg. To date the plant produces more than 15,500 tons grey castings and 100 tons colored metal alloys, so that the per capita yield amounts to 40 tons, the cast pieces having a maximum weight of 3 kg. It is planned to increase the output to 18,000 - 20,000 tons annually without extending the plant area by complex mechanization. This plan is already realized to 90%. In the charge-material stockyard (Fig. 1) the materials are delivered by rail, loaded by cranes with magnetic grabs, coke, iron, sand, scarp, etc., are stored in bunkers. The loading of the materials and the removal of coke-waste are mechanized. Coke is screened mechanically, the large fractions are carried by conveyor into a bunker, mounted above an electric scale

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car, the small fractions fall through a chute into the waste bunker. Crushed lime is transported by a conveyor onto an electric scale. Green sand is charged by a crane into a bunker mounted above a horizontal drying oven whence it is carried to the grading shop. The mechanization of the stockyard eliminated the manual labor of 4 workers. Two "115" type mixing runners, automatically fed with black sand, green sand and clay emulsion (Fig. 2) supply the foundry with suitable forming mixtures, which are also automatically distributed to the various working places. Clay emulsion supply is automatic and takes 12 sec. Water is fed into the automatic equipment together with the clay emulsion. The output of the "115" type mixing runners is 19 tons/h and the mechanization of this process saves the manual labor of six workers. In the coreshop, the green cores are carried by a chain conveyor into the vertical drying oven and the dried cores are transported by another chain conveyor to the forming machines. 95% of the cores (weighing from 10 g to 10 kg) are produced by BC-1 (VS-1) type sand blasters (1,500 x 1,500 x 500 mm, 600 kg, Fig. 5), the main parts of which are made of rolled metal. There are no pin joints in the core boxes, the upper parts of which are fixed to the working element of the forming machine, which shortens the time necessary for separating and jointing the parts of the box. The size of the removable plate to which the upper half of the core box is fixed corresponds with that of the box,

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so that the latter, together with the plate, can be changed in 2 - 3 min. The sand-blaster unit replaces the manual labor of 16 workers. In the foundry workshop a 10-ton foundry cupola operates with a wet spark arrester, which has the advantage that the small dust particles are wetted by water, pass through a 100 mm diameter pipe and are removed together with granulated slag by an electric car to the waste dump. Charging is carried out mechanically with tipping buckets. The foundry cupola is provided with gas burners and water cooling; the saving in coke consumption is 25%. Foundry shop operations are fully mechanized. In the molding shop there are two horizontal conveyors; the metal is poured from a ladle mounted on a monorail. The dry cores are delivered from the core shop to the molding shop by a suspended conveyor. The supply of mold-boxes, pattern plates and forming mixture is mechanized. The poured forms are knocked out on an automatic screen after which the castings are carried into the cleaning shops on a plate conveyor, while black sand is transported into the grading shop on conveyor belts. These operations eliminated the manual labor of 12 workers. The shot-charged cleaning drums, knock-out screens, grinding machines operate with an improved outtake ventilation, dust is mechanically removed through a filter chamber by a conveyor belt to the waste dump. The mechanization and automation of a series of operations resulted in the following production figures: output of high-

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grade products 67%; production per m² foundry area 2.2 tons; per capita (per pay-roll worker) 40 tons; production costs per ton of primed casting 1,200 rubles; the amount saved is 1 million rubles per year, while the manual labor of 53 workers has been eliminated. There are 7 figures.

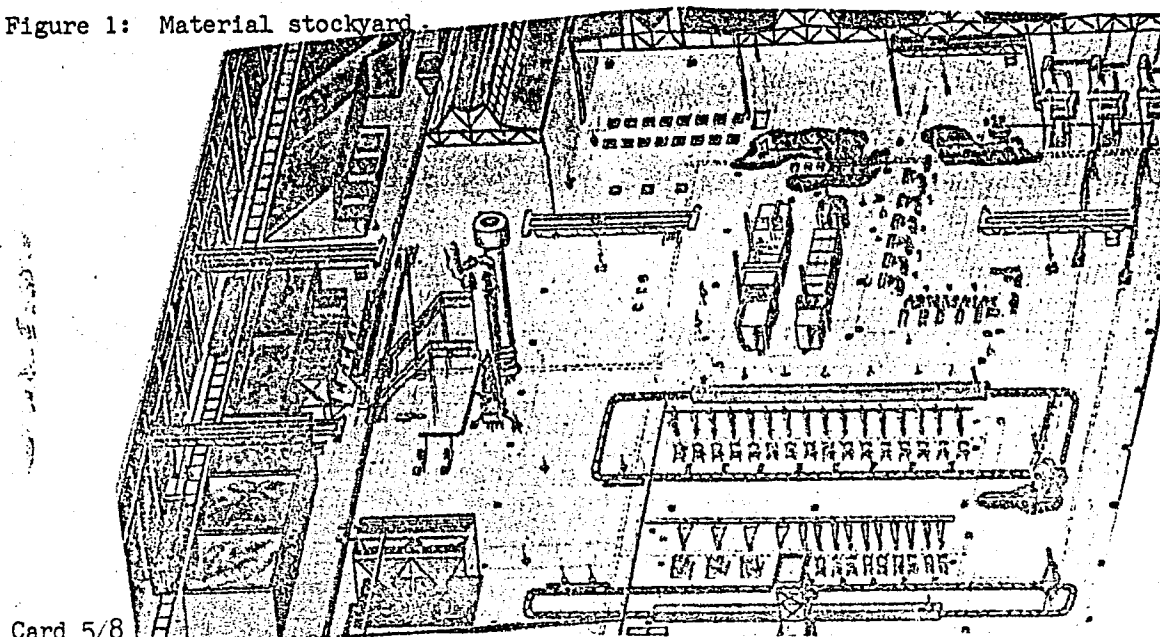
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Complex Mechanization and Automation in a Foundry

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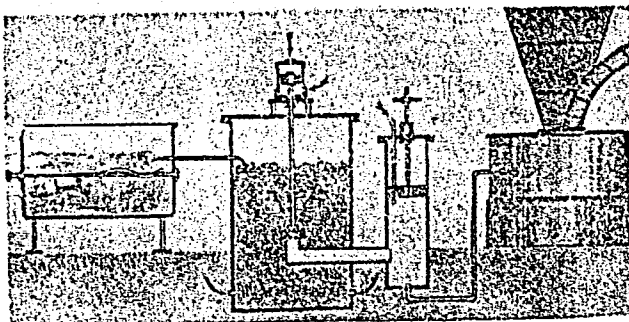
Figure 1: Material stockyard



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Complex Mechanization and Automation in a Foundry

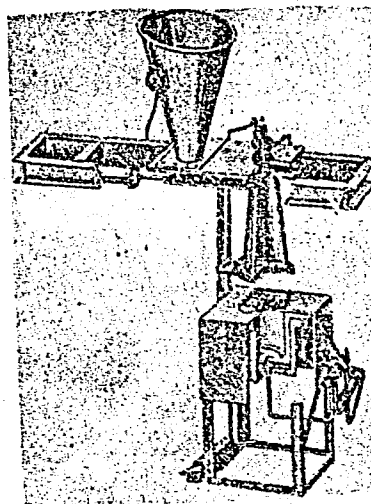
Figure 2: "115" type mixing runner for clay emulsion



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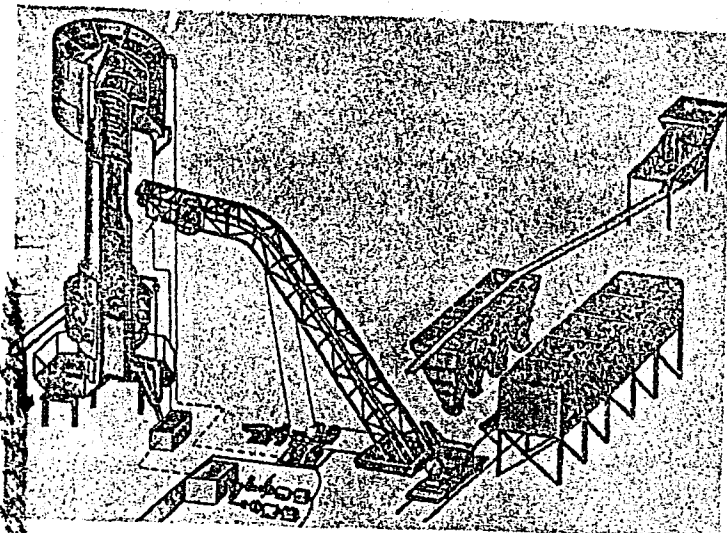
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A054/A030

Figure 3: VS-1 type sand-blaster



Complex Mechanization and Automation in a Foundry

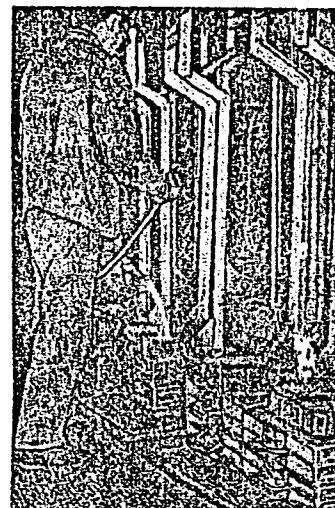
Figure 4: Molding shop layout



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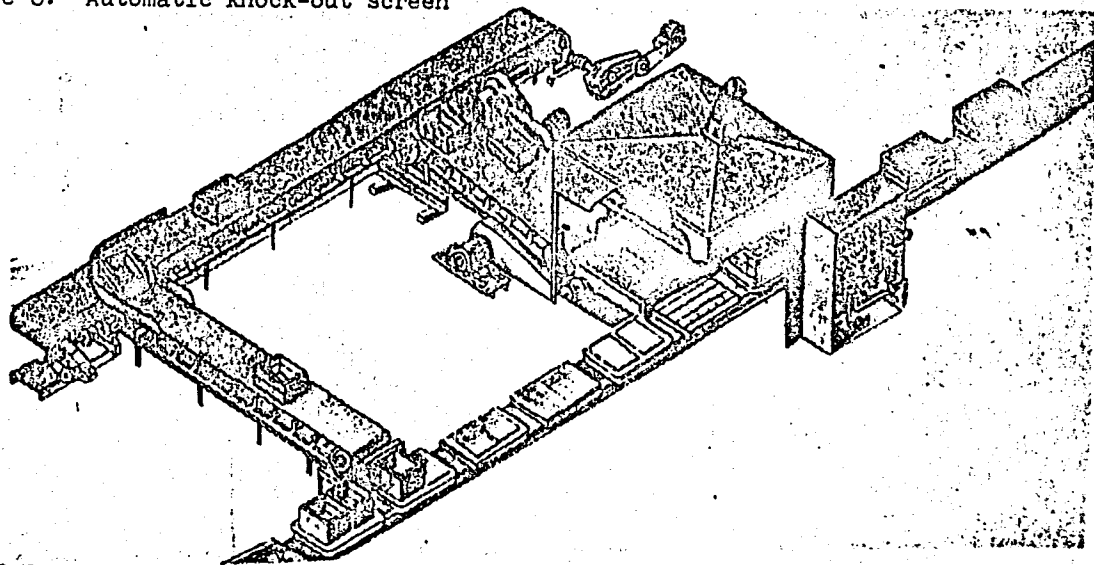
Figure 5: Forming machine



Complex Mechanization and Automation in a Foundry

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Figure 6: Automatic knock-out screen



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AKOPYAN, M.A.

Forming pans with machines. Lit.proizv. no.2:29-30 F '55.
(Die casting)

(MIRA 8:4)

VOTCHAL, B.Ye.; MODESTOV, V.K.; AKOPYAN, M.A.

Determination of the volume of residual air in the lungs with
radioactive xenon. Med.rad. no.5:3-6 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry terapii i kafedry meditsinskoy radiologii Tsen-
tral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(XENON--ISOTOPES) (RESPIRATION)

VOTCHAL, B.Ye.; AKOPYAN, M.A., (Moskva)

Residual air in the lungs and uniformity of ventilation
under normal conditions in nonspecific pulmonary diseases,
and in heart defects. Report No.1. Klin. med. 40 no.12:10-
17 D '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz 2-y kafedry terapii Tsentral'nogo instituta usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey.

AKOPYAN, M.M.;SHAPOVALOV, V.I.;FIRSOV, I.P.

Collection of fleas with a flannel hoop-net on steppes. Med. parazit.,
Moskva no.1:78-81 Jan-Feb 1953. (CJML 24:4)

1. Of Zimovnikovsk Scientific-Research Station.

AKOPYAN, M.M.

Fate of carcasses of susliks in the steppe. Zool.shmr. 32 no.5:1014-1019
S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Zimovnikovskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Rostovskogo n/D.
instituta. (Carnivora) (Suslik)

AKopyan, M.M.

KLIMCHENKO, I.Z.; AKOPYAN, M.M.; MIRONOV, N.P.; KONDRASHEV, V.F.; LOSHITSKIY,
M.N.

Comparative rating of the reliability of various methods of calculating the suslik population. Trudy probl. i tem.sov. no.5:29-38 '55.
(MIRA 8:12)

1. Rostovskiy protivochumnyy institut
(Susliks)

AKOPYAN, M.M.

Improving the methods of taking suslik census [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 38 no.2:273-279 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Elista Anti-Plague Station, Ministry of Health of the U.S.S.R.
(Susliks) (Wildlife census)

AKOPYAN, M.M.; KRIVONOSOV, K.I.; SMIRNOV, N.P.; KUSHCHANOV, B.K.

Disinsection of the burrows of greater gerbils in Kyzyl Kum.
Zool. zhur. 42 no.6:853-857 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Nukusskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.
(Kyzyl Kum—Gerbils as carriers of disease)
(Kyzyl Kum—Fleas—Extermination)

AKOPYAN, M.M.

Role of wind in transporting the fleas of rodents. Zool.zhur.
44 no.11:1731-1733 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Nukusskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.

ACC NR: AP7001003 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0439/65/044/011/1731/1733
AUTHOR: Akopyan, M. M.
ORG: Nukus Antiplague Station (Nukusskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya)
TITLE: Role of wind in the distribution of rodent fleas
SOURCE: Zoologicheskii zhurnal, v. 44, no. 11, 1965, 1731-1733
TOPIC TAGS: rodent, flea, biologic ecology, ~~epizootic~~, ~~plague~~, ~~ANIMAL~~
~~PARASITE~~, ~~EPIZOOTIOLOGY~~, ~~WIND~~
ABSTRACT: A series of nine experiments has shown that rodent fleas are transported by wind, as well as by the more usual means of transportation (animals and birds). Such transport helps maintain epizootic foci of plague and other diseases. In Kyzyl-Kum a series of experiments was performed in areas inhabited by wild rodents to determine the effects of transport by wind on rodent fleas. Distribution by winds of varying speeds was recorded as well as distances that the fleas were carried.
[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[LP]
SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006
Card 1/1 UDC: 595.775:599.32:591.5

AKOPYAN, M.Ye.

Mass-spectroscopic study of the photoionization effectiveness
of benzene derivatives in relation to their spectra. Dokl.
AN SSSR 140 no.5:1037-1040 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.

(Mass spectrometry)
(Ionization)
(Benzene)

AKOPYAN, M.Ye.; Balyakin, I.I.; Vilesov, F.I.

The MV-3 vacuum monochromator. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 6 no. 6:96-
99 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Monochromators)

41442

S/120/62/000/005/024/036
E032/E314

5.5310

AUTHORS: Vilesov, F.I. and Akopyan, M.Ye.

TITLE: Photo-ionization and its application to analytical mass spectroscopy

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1962,
145 - 148

TEXT: The aim of this paper was to bring to the attention of analytical chemists and workers in mass spectroscopy, who are concerned with analytical problems, the phenomenon of photo-ionization as a method of producing low-component mass spectra in the analysis of complex organic mixtures. Thus, in mass-spectroscopic analysis in which mass-produced instruments are used to analyze complex organic compounds, there are serious difficulties associated with the many forms of dissociative ionization when the ions are produced by electron impact. Photo-ionization may be a way of reducing these difficulties. As an example of the usefulness of photo-ionization, Fig. 3 shows the mass spectrum of a six-component mixture containing xylol, toluene, benzene, methyl-ethyl-ketone, acetone and ethanol.
Card 1/2

L 20366-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPT(o)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/ZEC(t)/T/EWA(m)-2
Po-4/Pab-10/Pr-4/Pa-4/CIJ(c)/RPL/AS(mp)-2 WW/JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4048042

S/0020/64/158/006/1386/1389 42

AUTHOR: Akopyan, M. Ye.; Vilesov, F. I.

TITLE The excited states of positive ions and process of dissociative photoionization of aromatic amines

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 6, 1984, 1386-1389

TOPIC TAGS: aromatic amine, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, benzylamine, photoionization, positive ion formation, dissociative photoionization

ABSTRACT: The dissociation mechanism of photoionization and the structure of the ion fragments formed upon photoionization, at energies up to 14 ev, of aniline, N-methylaniline, N, N-dimethylaniline and benzylamine were studied. The amino groups of the amines were enriched in deuterium by ion exchange; their photoionization mass spectra were studied and the energy levels of the positive ions were determined. In aniline, with photon energy of about 13 ev, ions with $M/e = 66$ were formed only by the process.

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L 20366-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048042



46% of the C_2H_3 contained 2 hydrogen atoms from the amino groups and one from the ring, 19% had 1 amino hydrogen and 2 from the ring, and 35% had 3 hydrogen atoms from the ring. Substitution of methyl groups for the amino hydrogens caused little change in the lower excitation levels of ions of the conjugated system in aniline, but did affect ionization at energies above 11 eV. Thus hydrogen was split from the molecular ions in higher yields (50% for the methyl- and 60% for the dimethylamine), but it was split off from the methyl groups only, and not from the amino groups. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}^+$ ions were not detected in the mass spectra of the photoionization of aniline or methylaniline. In benzylamine the hydrogen split from the methylene and not from the amino groups:

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{ND}_2 + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHND}_2 + \text{H} + e.$ In addition the following dissociative ionizations were observed: in 2, 3 and 7% yields, respectively: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{ND}_2 + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{C}_7\text{H}_7 + \text{ND}_2 + e$ (N-C bond rupture);

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{ND}_2 + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{C}_5\text{NH}_2\text{D}_2 + (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5) + e$ (both hydrogens of the amino group remained in the charged fragment);

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{ND}_2 + h\nu \longrightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{ND}_2 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 + e$ (C-C bond rupture).

Card 2/3

L 20366-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048042

Thus in benzylamine, one of the π -electrons of the benzene ring was split off at the lower ionization potential, but at energies above 9.5 ev ionization processes are caused primarily by absorption in the amino groups. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures and 8 equations

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 05May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, EM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

S/195/63/004/001/002/009
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Akopyan, M.Ye., Vilesov, F.I.

TITLE: Decomposition of molecular ions forming during photoionization of hydrazine and some of its alkyl derivatives

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.4, no.1, 1963, 39-52

TEXT: The photoionization of the hydrazines was studied in view of discordant results reported in the literature. For all the hydrazines the photoionization mass spectra were taken at the photon energies of 10.15 eV and 11.2 eV. Relations between the ionization current and the wavelengths of the ionizing radiation were obtained for the main ions and the ionization efficiency curves constructed. The ionization and threshold potentials were obtained from the curves. For hydrazine the main ions were $N_2H_4^+$ and $N_2H_3^+$ for which the threshold ionization potentials were 8.74 ± 0.06 and 10.6 ± 0.1 eV and the heats of formation 224 and 226 kcal/mole respectively. The most intense ions for methylhydrazine were $CN_2H_6^+$, $CN_2H_5^+$ and $CN_2H_4^+$ with the threshold potentials of 8.0, 9.2 and 9.4 eV and the heats of formation 207, 196 and 249 kcal/mole respectively. For $(CH_3)_2N_2H_2$ the main ions were

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Decomposition of molecular ...

S/195/63/004/001/002/009
E075/E436

$C_2N_2H_8^+$, $CN_2H_5^+$ and $C_2N_2H_7^+$ with the threshold potentials of 7.67, 8.4 and 8.7 eV and the heats of formation 197, 188 and 196 kcal/mole respectively. For diethylhydrazine the main ions were $C_4N_2H_{12}^+$ and $C_3H_9N_2^+$ with the threshold potentials of 7.59 and 8.0 eV and the heats of formation 184 and 195 kcal/mole. For methyl n-butylhydrazine the main ions were $C_5N_2H_{14}^+$, $C_5N_2H_{13}^+$, $C_2N_2H_7^+$ and $CN_2H_5^+$ with the threshold potentials of 7.62, 8.0, 9.1 and 9.0 eV and the heats of formation 180, 164, 196 and 195 kcal/mole respectively. The energies of ionic dissociation in eV were calculated (Table 6). The excited states of the molecular ions of the hydrazines are also tabulated (Table 7). There are 7 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
Fizicheskiy institut (Leningrad State University
Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1961

Card 2/2

L 18140-63 EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)/SSD
 Pr-4/Pab-4 RM/WW/JW/MAY 9/0048/63/027/008/1083/1087
 ACCESSION NR: AP3004506

AUTHOR: Akopyan, M.Ye.; Vilesov, F.I.; Terenin, A.N.

TITLE: Mass-spectrometric investigation of photoionization of molecules and disintegration of excited molecular ions /Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Physics of Electronic and Atomic Collisions held in Uzhgorod 2-9 Oct 1962/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya, ser.fiz., v.27, no.8, 1963, 1083-1087

TOPIC TAGS: photodissociation, photoionization, ionization threshold, hydrazine, hydrazine derivative

ABSTRACT: The paper gives some of the results obtained in investigating photoionization of some alkyl derivatives of hydrazine. An extensive series of derivatives were studied, but curves characterizing the efficiency of different ionization processes as a function of the photon energy are given only for methyl- and n-butyl-hydrazine. The experiments were carried out by means of a set-up consisting of an MI-1305 mass spectrometer coupled to an MV-3 vacuum monochromator. In the course of photoionization of complex molecules (such as hydrazine derivatives) a number of different processes occur, leading to dissociation and the formation of different

Card 1/3

L 18140-63

ACCESSION NR: AP300450E

ions. Mass-spectrometric study of the products of photoionization of alkyl derivatives of hydrazine showed, however, that in the case of these molecules dissociative ionization processes play a significant role, and in the case of the more complex molecules becomes predominant. Frequent references are made to the literature and data on photoionization of other compounds, such as ammonium and alkylamines, and some of the present results are tentatively interpreted on the basis of the literature data. It is shown that in the case of hydrazine and its derivatives, as in the case of alkylamines, for example, there is a definite photoionization threshold (located at about 7.6 eV for hydrazine derivatives), below which photoionization falls off to zero. For the more complex molecules there is a definite break in the ionization efficiency versus photon energy curve at about 7.7 eV (no breaks were observed in the investigated energy range for the simpler molecules). The bond rupture energies and photoionization thresholds for hydrazine and some of its derivatives are tabulated. More detailed data will be published elsewhere (M.Ye. Akopyan and F.I. Vilesov, Kinetika i kataliz, 4, 39, 1963). Orig. arg. has: 3 formulas, 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3

L 18140-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004506

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institute Leningradskogo gos.
universiteta im.A.A.Zhdanova (Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Leningrad
State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 25Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

AKOPYAN, M.Ye.; VILESOV, F.I.; TERENIN, A.N.

Mass-spectrometric study of the photoionization of molecules and the decay of excited molecular ions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.8:1083-1087 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.

VILESOV, F.I.; AKOPYAN, M.Ye.; KLEYMENOV, V.I.

Improvement of the electric and lighting parameters of high-voltage hydrogen lamps. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.6:150-

153 N-D '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

AKOPYAN, M.Ye.; VILISOV, F.I.

Excited states of positive ions and the processes involved
in a dissociation photoionization of aromatic amines.
Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.6:1386-1389 O '64. (MIRA 17:22)

Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A. Zhdanova.
Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Terentiyem.

1. 1973-5 EXHIBIT 7/15W/11-2

2. 1973-5 EXHIBIT 7/15W/11-2

AUTHORS: Aropyan, M. Ye.; Vilesov, P. I.

TITLE: Mass spectrometric investigation of the ionization of relatively non-volatile compounds.

SOURCE: AN SSSR Doklady, V. 262, No. 5, 1979, 1110-1112

TOPIC TAGS: photoionization, mass spectrometry, amino acid, anthracene

ABSTRACT: This paper represents the first attempt to extend the mass spectrometric investigation of the ionization of relatively non-volatile compounds.

It was found that the ionization yield of the compounds studied is very small.

and it was found that the ionization yield of the compounds studied is very small. This is characteristic of several other compounds.

Card 1/2

L 53903-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011535

containing the amino group. By analogy it can be assumed that the reaction of amino

ASSOCIATION: Field: Poly Institute Laboratory

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

AKOPYAN, N., inzh.

Dwellings constructed of large tuff blocks in Armenia. Zhil. stroi.
no. 3:17 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Armenia--Building stones) (Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

KHORASANYAN, G., inzh.; AKOPYAN, N., inzh.

Large-panel housing construction in Armenia. Prom.Arm. 5 no.6:19-24
Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Armenia--Apartment houses--Design and construction)
(Precast concrete construction)

AKOPYAN, N., inzh.

Use of prefabrication techniques in the construction of masonry
walls from natural stone. Zhil. stroi. no.5:9-13 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Walls) (Armenia—Building stones)

AKOPYAN, N., inzh.

Put the organization of house building on a technical base. Prom.Arm.
6 no.9:25-27 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

AKOPYAN, N. A. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Mineralogy of the area of oxidation
in the chief copper-and-molybdenum deposits of Armenia (Kadzharan, Agarak,
Dastakert, Ankavan (Miskhana))" Mos-Y^aervan, 1957. 19 pp (Inst of Geology of
Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry, Acad Sci USSR. Inst of
Geol Sci, Acad Sci Armenian SSR), 150 copies (KL, 42-57, 92)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12,
p 103 (USSR) 15-57-12-17373

AUTHOR: Akopyan, N. A.

TITLE: Mineralogy in the Zone of Oxidation of the Copper-Molybdenum Deposits in Armenia (K mineralogii zony okisleniya medno-molibdenovykh mestorozhdeniy Armenii)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN ArmSSR, ser. geol. i geogr. n. 1957, Vol 10, Nr 1, pp 3-25

ABSTRACT: Native elements, oxides, carbonates, silicates, aqueous arsenates, sulfates and molybdates compose the ores in the zone of oxidation in Kadzharan, Agarak, Dastakert and Ankavan. Native elements are represented by copper, which appears in a considerable quantity only in Kadzharan. Here it is observed in association with crystalline cuprite and with stilpnosiderite. Quartz is found in Kadzharan associated with the minerals of the limonite group. Opal occurs only in Ankavan, generally in the form of fine, thin crusts on the surfaces in

Card 1/3

15-57-12-17373

Mineralogy in the Zone of Oxidation of the Copper-Molybdenum (Cont.)

represented by powellite, ferrimolybdate and eosite (?); the latter was discovered in Kadzaran among the concentrates of flotation process.

Card 3/3

K. N. Ryabicheva

L 37662-66 EEC(k)-2/ENT(d) OD

ACC NR: AT6012347

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0098/0109

AUTHOR: Akopyan, N. F.; Buksa, V. P.; Levin, A. A.; Skoropistseva, S. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Real noise rejection in the reception of tele-signals and ways to enhance it by adaptation

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po sredstvam promyshlennoy telemekhaniki. Moscow, 1963. Promyshlennaya telemekhanika (Industrial telemechanics); materialy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Energiya, 1966, 98-109

TOPIC TAGS: remote control system, telemetry system, signal noise separation

ABSTRACT: The nature of noise in tele-systems using h-v power lines as carrier channels is examined; transmission-adaptive systems are discussed in general terms. Estimated and experimental noise-distribution curves (duration vs. noise level) for an EPO-400 h-f tele-station are shown. An experimental noise (42-124 mv) vs. time (0-2000 sec) curve exhibits fast and slow noise-level variations; the noise was measured on a carrier channel connected to a 400-kv power

Card 1/2

L 37662-66

ACC NR: AT6012347

line. The noise level is clearly correlated with the amount of power transmitted by the line. The effect of noise level on the flow of errors in the tele-channel is briefly discussed. Usually, the rate of information transmission decreases when the noise level increases, which may result in an operational paradox: the information flow may stop (under system emergency conditions) at the moment when the information is most needed. Hence, the transmission process proper should be automatically optimized; a transmission-adaptive system matches the end-apparatus parameters with the variable traffic capacity of the channel. The adaptation efficiency can be evaluated by: (a) the decrease in the number of errors against the decreased transmission rate and (b) the decrease in apparatus reliability as a consequence of the increased apparatus redundancy. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 08Jan66

ms
Card 2/2

AKOPYAN, N.R., inzh.; LOBKIN, A.M., inzh.

Remote control of high-pressure valves. Bezop. truda v prom. 2
no. 6:34 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Turbodrills)
(Pneumatic control)

AKOPYAN, N.R.

92-58-3-5/32

AUTHORS: Akopyan, N.R., Chief Engineer and Lobkin, A.N., Foreman

TITLE: The BU-40 Rig Can be Used to Drill a Well 1,400 Meters Deep (Stankom BU-40 mozhno burit' 1400 metrov)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 3, pp 6-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The BU-40 semi-mobile rig built by the "Barikada" factory is designed to drill a petroleum or gas well 1,200 meters deep. In practice, however, it has been ascertained that this rig can drill a well 1,400 m deep. The Stravropol' office for deep exploratory drilling of the Kavkazneftegas-razvedka trust succeeded in drilling a 1,401 m deep oil well. The BU-40 rig Nr 349 built in 1953 was used for drilling this well. Four wells 4,800 m deep in total were drilled by the same rig before the operation in question

Card 1/2

The BU-40 Rig Can be Used (Cont.)

92-58-3-5/32

took place. A four-inch drill pipe was sunk to a depth of 1,000 m; at that depth it was replaced by three-inch pipe. To ensure the necessary weight of the latter, it was provided with a 400 m long collar consisting of four inch-drill pipes. Before starting the operation, a spare rotary table of the P-450 type, a swivel and the main clutch of the transmission were brought to the well site. With the exception of the swivel which was replaced, all the other rig parts worked without failure. An alkali solution was used for treatment of the drilling fluid. The drilling was completed in 32.3 days, at the drilling rate of 1273 m per rig/month. Twelve three-cone bits were used during the operation, each one perforating 109 m with an average mechanical speed of 5.3 meter/hour. Ninety-three meters were drilled with the DKR-7 3/4-in. bit at the interval 980-1401 m. This record-making feat of the drilling team headed by the foreman Ya.G. Titkin indicates the potential hidden in the mechanism of Soviet drilling tools.

ASSOCIATION: Stravropol'skaya kontora bureniya (Stravropol' Drilling Office)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

14(5)

SOV/92-58-9-18/36

AUTHORS: Akopyan, N.R., Chief Engineer, and Lobkin, A.N.,
Chief Mechanic

TITLE: Equipping Pumps with Pressure Hoses (Obvyazka nasosov
burovymi rukavami)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, p 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the erection of derricks and installation of the drilling equipment is not keeping pace with the rapid development of drilling operations carried out by the Stavropol' deep well drilling office of the Kavkazneftegazrazvedka Trust. As a result drillers fail to fulfill their assignment. The equipping of pumps with pressure hoses and welding operations in general are complicated because welders have to carry out their work at the drilling site under the difficult conditions entailed in exploratory drilling. Sharp hydraulic shocks resulting from an uneven drive of liquid weaken the connection of the compensator with its support and disrupt pressure lines. To

Card 1/2

Equipping Pumps with Pressure Hoses

SOV/9-58-9-18/36

facilitate the work of equipping pumps with pressure hoses the Stavropol' drilling office made the following experiment during the drilling of a 2,000 m deep well. Drillers built a stand supporting one U8-3 pump and placed an 8-in compensator on the pump. They also equipped the U8-3 pump with a hose able to withstand a 150 atm pressure. A schematic drawing shows how the hose is installed. This flexible hose is able to quench the hydraulic shocks when turbo-drilling operations are carried out under a pressure of 90 atm. This method of equipping pumps with pressure hoses allowed the welding to be done in an area specially assigned for this purpose, while the drilling site is used for flange coupling only. The author suggests the adoption and use of the method introduced by Stavropol' drillers whenever possible. Hoses withstanding a 200 - 300 atm pressure must be put at the disposal of the petroleum industry in the quantity needed. There is 1 schematic drawing.

ASSOCIATION: Kontora glubokogo bureniya trasta Kavkazneftegaz-razvedka (Deep Drilling Office of the Kavkazneftegazrazvedka Trust)
Card 2/2

AKOPYAN, N.R.; LOBKIN, A.N.

Using drilling hoses in binding pumps. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.1:
29-30 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Stavropol'skaya kontora glubokogo burenija tresta Kavkaznefte-
gazrazvedka.
(Oil well pumps)

TITKOV, N.I.; AKOPYAN, N.R.

Effect of the method used in tapping a producing stratum on the
completion period and productivity of gas wells. Gaz.prom. 6
no.8:10-14 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Stavropol Territory--Gas wells) (Boring)

USSR/Farm Animals. Swine

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88101

Author : Akopyan N.S.

Inst : -

Title : The Rejuvenation of Blood at Pure-Breed Barring

Orig Pub : Svinovodstvo, 1957, No 10, 16-18

Abstract : Data for 1955 and 1956 showed that the productivity of white-breed siring boars imported from another farm exceeds the productivity of the boars reared on the local farm. The fertility of the sows covered by the boars from another farm amounted in 1955 to 8.86-9.17 piglets per farrow, and that of the sows covered by the local boars, 8.42 piglets per farrow; in 1956 the corresponding figures were 9.45-9.5 and 8.08-8.28, respectively. The live weight of piglets at birth in 1955 amounted to 0.98 kg for the offspring of the boars from another farm and 0.9-0.95 kg for the offspring of local boars; in 1956 the corresponding figures were 0.96-0.99 and 0.83-.95 kg. At the age of 2 months the difference in

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

SAVICH, I.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, dotsent;
AKOPYAN, N.S., aspirant.

Some characteristics of metabolism in hybrid and purebred
swine. Izv. TSKHA no.2:87-93 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Swine breeding)
(Metabolism)

AKOPYAN, N.S.

"The Effectiveness of Industrial Interbreeding of Swine of the
Large White (krupnaya belaya) and Muromsk Breeds";

dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences
(awarded by the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, 1962)

(Izvestiya Timiryazevskoy Sel'skokhozyaystvennoy Akademii, Moscow, No. 2,
1963, pp 232-236)

AKOPYAN, N. Ye.

"The Search for New Cholinolytic Substances Among the Complex Esters of Benzoic Acid." Cand Biol Sci, Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Acad Sci Armenian SSR, Yerevan, 1954. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

Akopyan, N. Ye.

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Cholinergics

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 9075

Author : Akopyan, N.Ye.

Inst : AS ArmSSR

Title : Pharmacology of Certain Amino Ethers of Para-alkoxybenzoic Acids

Orig Pub : Aykakan SSR Gitutyunneri Akademiai tegekagir. Biologian ev gyukhatntesakan gitutyunner, Izv. AN ArmSSR, Biol. i s.-kh, n., 1958, 11, No 1, 67-75

Abstract : The study of 27 amino ethers of n-alkoxybenzoic acids established that they possess nicotinic properties. The strength of nicotinic action depends on the total length of the carbohydrate chain including the radical in the acid part of the molecule and radicals in its amino alcoholic part. The compounds studied have a weak

Card 1/2

- 6 -

AKOPYAN, N.Ye., SAMVELYAN, V.M.

Relationship between the local anesthetic, cholinolytic and anticholinesterase activities of complex esters of benzoid acid.
[with summary in English]. Farm. 1 toks. 21 no.5:38-43 S-O '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Sektor farmakologii Instituta organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR
(dir. - akademik ArmSSR A.L. Mndzhoyan).

(BENZOATES,

complex esters, local-anesth., cholinolytic &
anticholinesterase activities (Rus))

(ANESTHETICS, LOCAL,

benzoic acid complex esters (Rus))

(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS,

same (Rus))

(CHOLINESTERASE, anatag.

same (Rus))

AKOPYAN, N.Ye.; ALEKSANYAN, R.A.

Pharmacological characteristics of quateron. Farm.i tolg. 23
no.4:316-321 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sektor farmakologii Instituta tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN
Armyanskoy SSR (dir. - akademik AN Armyanskoy SSR A.L.Mndshoyan).
(BENZOIC ACID)

SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R.; AKOPYAN, N.Ye.; PARASADANYAN, R.G.; ALEKSANYAN, R.A.

Studying some pharmacological properties of the series of dialkylamino-
alkanol esters of furan-2-carboxylic acids. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol.
nauki 14 no.5:51-59 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(FUROIC ACID) (PHARMACOLOGY)

AKOPYAN, N.Ye.; ALEKSANYAN, R.A.; KHECHUMYAN, L.Kh.

Pharmacological characteristics of some amino ester of p-alcoxy-
benzoic acids. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no. 7:13-22 J1 '64.
(MIRA 17:10).

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyan-koy SSR.

SAMVELYAN, V.M.; AKOPYAN, N.Ye.

Relation between the local anesthetizing and anticholinergic action
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TOPIC TAGS: pharmacology, experiment animal, microanalysis, organic nitrogen compound, ester, halogenated organic compound

...beta-methyl-gamma-dialkylamino... the effect of the alpha-
Me groups into the beta-position reduced the activity. The diethylenedio-

...the active... but were more toxic... as... and...

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy organizatsion... (N...)

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